

統一テスト対策問題集 3

for

the Students of Tuesday English Seminar

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長文内容把握

◎英文を読み、後の問いに答える問題。

1 The office manager was a hard-working man who never arrived late and never left early. He was honest, clean, well-dressed and clever. But he never learned one very important thing for men of high position: he never showed the possession of good manners and consideration for other people. He never thought about the feelings of his staff. If he wanted something done, he did not say, "Do you mind doing this?" He gave an answer: "Do this and be quick about it." When he could not hear a question he was asked, he never said, "I beg your pardon?" He just shouted, "What?" He never used the words 'Please' and 'Thank you.'

Because of his rudeness, his staff often felt uncomfortable and they left one after another and found work elsewhere. No one could explain to him why they did not stay. It was difficult to go to the manager to tell him that he should speak less rudely. So he never understood the cause of the frequent changes in the office staff, and never thought of his own behavior.

Even his chief clerk, Hollis, who had been with him for many years, had had enough of his rough way of speaking. The secretaries, the typists, and even the office boy, often complained to Hollis, and begged him to tell the manager about it; but he never had the courage to do this till one Friday evening, when he suddenly took his chance.

Hollis worked hard for several nights on some difficult papers. It needed a great effort to get them finished well, but he succeeded. With great pleasure he brought them into the manager's office and laid them on his desk, thinking that this time he might receive a word of approval and admiration. The manager looked at them and said nothing.

As the chief clerk reached the door on his way out of the office, he turned round and said, "I beg your pardon, sir?"

"I didn't speak," said the manager shortly.

"Oh!" said Hollis, "I thought you said, '(a)'"

(1) What was the important thing the manager should have had?

1. politeness
2. punctuality
3. humor
4. diligence

(2) Why did his staff change so frequently?

1. Because they were always paid less than they had expected.
2. Because the work was very troublesome.
3. Because they were not allowed to arrive and leave early.
4. Because the manager treated them impolitely.

(3) Why wasn't the manager aware of the cause of the habitual changes in the office staff?

1. Nobody in the office dared to tell it to the manager.
2. The manager did not know each of the staff personally.

3. The staff didn't like the manager.
 4. The manager hated speaking with the staff.
- (4) What was Hollis's position in the office?
1. The office manager.
 2. The chief clerk.
 3. One of the manager's old friends.
 4. An adviser to the manager.
- (5) What did the other members of the staff expect Hollis to do?
1. To become manager.
 2. To leave the office with them.
 3. To point out the manager's rudeness.
 4. To listen to their complaints.
- (6) What did Hollis manage to do one Friday evening?
1. He answered the expectations of the other members of the staff.
 2. He got the chance to leave the office.
 3. He received a word of praise from the manager.
 4. He needed a great effort to finish some difficult papers.
- (7) Which of the following sentences is the most suitable to fill the blank (a)?
1. I'm sorry.
 2. Thank you.
 3. Never mind.
 4. See you later.

2 When I got to the airport, I discovered that the plane from Chicago, which my brother was traveling on, had been delayed in Denver because of engine trouble and was expected to be about an hour late. Usually when I have to wait around the airport to meet a flight, I go to the observation deck and pass the time by watching planes land and take off, but that particular evening I had a splitting headache, which I thought the noise of jet engines might make worse. Therefore, I decided to walk around inside the terminal for a while.

As I was walking by the shops on the lower level, I happened to see a display of flight bags, which somehow reminded me all of a sudden of my briefcase and I realized that I was not carrying it now. Quickly I thought back, trying to remember where I might have left it. Realizing that I had not stopped any place since I left the airline ticket counter, I concluded I must have put it down there so I immediately hurried back to the main terminal to get it.

When I finally reached the counter, I looked all around but my briefcase was nowhere in sight. The agent said he hadn't seen it. At that moment I happened to glance over his shoulder at the conveyor belt that was moving baggage to the loading platforms and I shrieked, "There it is!" But just as the agent turned to look, the briefcase reached the end of the conveyor belt and vanished from view down the chute.

"Did you see your briefcase?" the agent wanted to know.

"Yes!" I exclaimed. "It just went through that opening over there. How do I get it back now?"

"That's now problem," replied the agent. "Just give me your baggage claim check and I think we can catch it before it's loaded on a flight."

"But I don't have a claim check!" I sputtered. "I didn't check it! I'm not going anywhere! I'm just here to meet a flight."

The agent told me that the only way he could trace my briefcase would be to have a claim form with a description of what it looked like. By the time I filled out the form and the agent called down to the baggage area, my briefcase along with all the other baggage had already been loaded on one of the flights, but they could not be sure which one. The agent took my phone number and assured me they would call as soon as they located the briefcase, and that even though I lived in Sioux City, which was an hour-and-a-half drive away, they would deliver it to my address as soon as they got it back.

In the meantime, my brother's flight had arrived and, after getting his suitcases, we headed for my car in the parking lot. During the drive home I had plenty of time to tell him all about my unfortunate experience. When we got home and were unloading the car, I could hardly believe my eyes when my brother brought a briefcase out of the car, which he had found on the floor in the back seat. Of course, I was relieved, but I dreaded the thought of having to phone the airport and tell them I had been mistaken.

- (1) When the writer got to the airport, he discovered that his brother's plane _____.
1. would arrive at the airport on time as expected
 2. was expected to arrive about an hour later than the scheduled time
 3. had already arrived at the airport but somewhat later than he had expected
 4. unexpectedly had engine trouble in Chicago and would be delayed
- (2) Why didn't the writer go to the observation deck?
1. Because he was very worried about the engine trouble of his brother's plane.
 2. Because as a rule he waited inside the terminal where it was so quiet.
 3. Because it was more interesting to watch the planes from inside.
 4. Because he was afraid that the noise out on the observation deck would make his headache worse.
- (3) When the writer saw the display of flight bags, _____.
1. he decided to buy one
 2. he realized that he didn't have one
 3. he remembered that he had left his briefcase in his car
 4. he suddenly remembered that he no longer had his briefcase with him
- (4) After thinking back about where he had stopped since he arrived at the airport, he concluded that _____.
1. his briefcase must have been stolen
 2. he had left his briefcase at the ticket counter
 3. he had put his briefcase down on the counter of one of the shops
 4. it would be impossible for him to get his briefcase back
- (5) At the airline ticket counter, the writer _____.
1. thought he saw his briefcase being taken to the loading platforms
 2. blamed the agent for losing his briefcase

3. shouted "There it is!" when he saw his briefcase on the counter with the other baggage
 4. was told by the agent to go to the lost and found department
- (6) What did the agent tell the writer to do after he found out that he was not a passenger?
1. To hurry and get the briefcase before it was loaded on a plane.
 2. To get the briefcase before it reached the end of the conveyer belt.
 3. To fill out a claim form for the briefcase.
 4. To give him his baggage claim check.
- (7) Why could the writer hardly believe his eyes?
1. Because the briefcase his brother brought out of the car was the writer's.
 2. Because he was angry at his brother for hiding his briefcase.
 3. Because his brother's briefcase looked exactly like the one he had lost.
 4. Because he couldn't understand how someone else's briefcase got on the floor of his car.
- (8) The airline people will not be able to find the writer's briefcase because .
1. there is not enough time to check each piece of baggage
 2. the writer had never taken it into the airport in the first place
 3. the writer had never checked it
 4. they cannot be sure which one it is

3 In the small town in California, where I was born and grew and went to school gathering the knowledge that formed me, there was only one Negro family. The name was Cooper and the father and mother were there before I was born, but they had three sons, one a little older than I, one my age and one a year younger, so that in *grade school and high school there was always a Cooper in the grade ahead of mine, one in my class, and one in the class below. In a word, I was surrounded by Coopers. The father ran a little trucking business, ran it well and made a good living. And the mother was a warm and friendly woman. If there was any color prejudice in the town I never heard or felt a breath of it. The Coopers were respected and their self-respect was in no way forced.

Ulysses, the oldest, was one of the best *pole vaulters our town ever developed, a tall, quiet boy. I remember the lean grace of his movements in a track suit and I remember envying his smooth and perfect timing. He died in his third year in high school. The second son, Ignatius, my classmate, was not my favorite, I discover now, because he was far and away the best student. In arithmetic and later in mathematics he topped our grades. And who can like a classmate like that? The youngest Cooper—the baby—was all smiles. It's odd that I do not remember his first name. He was a musician from the start, and when I last saw him he was deep in an original composition that seemed to my partially instructed ear bold and original and good. Anyway the Cooper boys were my friends.

[注] grade school = elementary school pole vaulter (棒高跳びの選手)

- (1) Did the author know many black people in the town where he was born and grew?
1. Yes, he knew lots of black people all around the town.
 2. No, he knew only one Negro family in the town.
 3. Yes, there were more than one hundred Negro families.
 4. No, black people could not be seen anywhere in the town.

- (2) The Cooper family moved into the town _____.
1. in the very year when the author was born
 2. in the author's school days
 3. just before the author's family came to the town
 4. ahead of the author's birth
- (3) Who was younger, the author or the second son of the Coopers?
1. The author was as old as the second son.
 2. The author was a little older than the second son.
 3. The author was a year younger than the second son.
 4. The author was older than any of the Cooper boys.
- (4) What did Mr. Cooper do?
1. He was a school teacher.
 2. He was a local doctor.
 3. He was the owner of a small company.
 4. He was a truck and field coach.
- (5) How were the Coopers getting along?
1. They lived in poverty.
 2. They lived a comfortable life.
 3. They lived from hand to mouth.
 4. They lived on a pension.
- (6) How did the people in the town treat the Coopers?
1. They hated them.
 2. They envied them.
 3. They respected them.
 4. They ignored them.
- (7) What did the author think of Ulysses?
1. He thought of Ulysses as if he were his own brother.
 2. He thought Ulysses was rather a quiet but perfect student.
 3. He was envious of Ulysses' being a good athlete.
 4. He felt sorry when Ulysses died in his grade school days.
- (8) Why didn't the author like Ignatius?
1. Because Ignatius was always popular among girls in the class.
 2. Because Ignatius was always far better than the author in the class.
 3. Because Ignatius was always unkind to the author at school.
 4. Because Ignatius was the fastest runner at school.
- (9) The youngest son of the Coopers, whose name the author can't remember, was _____.
1. a composer of classical music
 2. a professional musician
 3. good at playing the piano
 4. talented in music

4 Karen Goodwin is reading an article in the travel section of a Sunday newspaper. It is not her local newspaper but a paper from a big city in another part of the country. The article tells about the tourist facilities that are available in Karen's region. Karen was responsible for getting the story written. She visited all the restaurants and hotels with the travel editor of the paper. Karen's job is to promote tourism in her region. She works for the tourist bureau, which is an agency of the local government in her part of the country.

Tourism is another business that has grown very fast in recent years. More people have more money to spend for recreation than ever before. People also have more leisure time as paid vacations have become usual in business and industry. Modern means of transportation have made it possible for people to visit places that couldn't be reached easily even a few years ago.

Many governments promote tourism actively. It brings money into the area, and some of the money stays behind in the form of taxes. Tourism also employs a large number of people in semi-skilled jobs such as waiters and hotel maids. Jobs of this kind provided easy work for people who might otherwise remain unemployed.

Karen's bureau promotes tourism both through direct advertising and through public relations. The bureau also provides guidance for new tourist facilities that are planning to open in the region.

When Karen started to work for the bureau, tourism was not an important part of the economy of the region. However, the region has good beaches and a mild climate. A few hotels opened, and then a few more. The hotels were soon followed by restaurants and other businesses that served the needs of tourists.

A good deal of the growth of tourism in the region is the result of Karen's efforts. She has worked constantly to get good publicity for tourist attractions and facilities in the region. She has also helped to secure legislation that has imposed standards on the tourist industry. The legislation was designed to preserve the natural beauty of the places that tourists visit. Now Karen's agency is beginning a campaign to increase tourism in other parts of the region.

[注] facilities (施設) tourism (観光事業) bureau (局) legislation (法令・法律)

- (1) What is the article that Karen is reading written about?
1. The travel section of a Sunday newspaper.
 2. The paper from a big city in another part of the country.
 3. The tourists facilities in Karen's region.
 4. The agency of the local government.
- (2) Today, why can people travel to places that they could not visit a couple of years ago?
1. Because tourism has grown to be a big business.
 2. Because many companies encourage their employees to visit many places.
 3. Because few businessmen are permitted to take paid vacations.
 4. Because the development of transportation has been quite remarkable.
- (3) Why do many governments promote tourism?
1. Because it can give many tourists jobs in hotels and restaurants.
 2. Because it contributes to improving their financial condition.
 3. Because they can collect more taxes from workers.
 4. Because people in their region can travel in many other places.

- (4) In addition to promoting tourism, what does Karen's bureau do?
1. It gives some advice to new tourist facilities before they open.
 2. It makes plans for new tourist facilities in other regions.
 3. It runs its own tourist facilities with the help of the government.
 4. It helps the unemployed to master the skills necessary for working in the new tourist facilities.
- (5) What advantages does Karen's region have.
1. Some hotels planning to open.
 2. Good beaches and a mild climate.
 3. Good publicity for tourist attractions.
 4. Restaurants followed by hotels.
- (6) What is the main purpose of the legislation Karen has helped to secure?
1. To stop exaggerated advertisement by tourist agencies.
 2. To prohibit the tourist bureau from beginning a new campaign without permission.
 3. To limit the number of tourists from other regions.
 4. To protect nature from being destroyed.
- (7) What is Karen's agency planning to do now?
1. It is going to take action to draw tourists to other parts of the region.
 2. It is going to get good publicity for tourist facilities in the region.
 3. It is going to impose new standards on the tourist industry.
 4. It is going to begin a campaign against new legislation.

5 How far is it to the Moon? I have two friends who answer that question almost every day. Watching them, you would think they are playing a video game. But they are at work, at McDonald Observatory on a mountain in west Texas.

On one of their television screens is a picture of a small part of the Moon, craters and all. My friend Bob uses a small joy stick that actually controls the direction of a telescope. He moves the joy stick around, and the picture moves on the screen until he has it just right. Then he puts an X on the glass of the TV screen to mark where he is aiming the telescope.

Meanwhile my second friend, Wendell Williams, fusses with his laser. He checks that it is firing out its light pulses ten times a second. And he checks that it is lined up with the telescope.

Finally, Bob types in a command on a computer keyboard. The day's experiment has begun. Laser light is on its journey to the Moon. Seconds later, a small part of that light will return to Earth and be caught by the telescope that guided the laser's outgoing beam.

Wendell and Bob are using a laser ranging system to measure the distance between a special place on the Moon and their telescope. They work in a small control room built in a big moving van. Outside, you can see their thirty-inch telescope. ("Thirty-inch" means the size of its mirror.) If it is nighttime and there's a little dust in the air, you also can see the laser beam. It looks like a long, narrow pencil of green light stretching out toward the Moon. Actually, the light comes out of the laser in little pulses, ten times a second. And each pulse lasts only one-tenth of a billion of a second.

You know that a flashlight beam makes a wide spot even twenty feet away. The laser beam is much narrower. By the time it has traveled about 240,000 miles to the Moon, it makes a circle on the Moon

only about a mile wide. Close to the middle of that circle is a special mirror that the Apollo astronauts left behind when they visited the Moon. Some of the laser light reflects off the mirror and starts back to Earth, back to that same telescope that guides the laser. The round trip takes about 2.5 seconds.

You can think of light as being made up of tiny particles called photons. They are so tiny that you can't see one all by itself. A pulse of the laser beam starts out as billions and billions of photons all traveling together. Most of them get spread out over that mile-wide circle on the Moon. Soon hit the reflector and start back toward Earth. And most of these are lost on the return trip. Only (a) a few, maybe only ten or fifteen, make it all the way back into the telescope.

Why do we want to have such very accurate measurements of the distance to the Moon? The measurements will be used in different ways. One way is to keep track of tiny changes in the orbit of the Moon. The Moon and Earth are always moving, circling around each other in their joint path around the Sun. They are bound together by gravity. So, the very accurate measurements of the Moon's orbit are telling us more about gravity, the "cement" that holds everything in the universe together.

We also learning more about the rotation of the Earth. That rotation regularly gives us day and night. But it's not quite a perfect timekeeper and sometimes has sudden small changes that scientists called (b) hiccups. The Earth-to-Moon measurements tell about Earth's rotation and may help us figure out what causes its small changes.

The measurements also are telling us more about our restless planet. The continents, like Asia and North America, seem to be moving around over the Earth's surface. How do we tell about movements that occur so slowly, maybe only inches a year? Other lunar ranging systems are also working now: one in Australia, one on the Hawaiian Islands. They give us measurements for stations on different continents. Comparing those measurements will tell us how much the continents are moving.

Some people think of the laser as a weapon. I think that's a mistake. It is just a very special tool of our space age. Bob and Wendell are shooting a laser at the Moon to help us learn more about our planet, Earth.

(1) What is one of Bob's responsibilities?

1. He makes sure the laser is firing correctly.
2. He has to write "X" to mark the telescope.
3. He enters commands into the computer.
4. He checks for UFO's on the TV monitor.

(2) What do Wendell and Bob measure?

1. The distance between the Earth and a certain place on the Moon.
2. The distance between two points on the surface of the Moon.
3. The amount of dust in the air between the Earth and the Moon.
4. The size of the mirror on the telescope

(3) What can you say about a beam of laser light when it reaches the surface of the Moon?

1. It is about as big as a long narrow pencil.
2. It makes a spot that is 240,000 miles wide.
3. The circle it makes will be about one mile in width.
4. The circle it makes is about 20 feet across.

(4) What does (a) a few refer to?

1. Telescope.
 2. Photons.
 3. Billions.
 4. Reflectors.
- (5) What is one reason for having accurate measurements of the distance to the Moon?
1. To prove that the Earth moves around the Sun.
 2. To provide information about cement.
 3. To inform scientists about the phenomena of gravity.
 4. To learn how to protect the Earth from photons.
- (6) Which of the following is the best explanation of the word (b)hiccups?
1. The time between day and night.
 2. Lack of air in breathing.
 3. The errors in measurements of the Earth-to-Moon distance.
 4. The small change in the Earth's rotation.
- (7) According to the article, how many of the continents are constantly moving?
1. North America only.
 2. North America and Asia only.
 3. North America, Asia and Australia only.
 4. Not only North America but also all of the other continents.

6 When something in life "knocks you down," what do you do? Do you stay on the ground and feel sorry for yourself? Or do you hop up, brush yourself off, and get back to the business at hand?

Phil Simms, the quarterback of the New York Giants football team, jumps right back up as if he had never been down at all.

Simms was "knocked down" a number of times early in his professional career. He missed parts of several seasons because of injuries, and he was often booed by Giants fans when the team was not doing well.

"It's funny," Simms says, "but when I look back on my career, I don't remember any of the bad things. They don't even come to mind."

That may be because of all the success he has had since those early problems. He has led the Giants to the play-offs several times, helped win a Super Bowl championship, and has set many team records.

It took a lot of effort to overcome his earlier setbacks, but Simms has always been a hard worker. As a boy, he *pitched in on his family's Kentucky farm, helping to plant corn and other crops and tending sheep, cattle, hogs, and chickens. When Phil was nine, his family moved from the farm into the city of Louisville, but he continued to help out. "Between working and raising eight kids, my mom and dad didn't get much rest," Simms says. "I always felt that I had to work."

During the summers Phil found jobs laying asphalt for drive-ways and painting houses. One summer he worked sixty hours a week on an automobile assembly line.

He attended Morehead State University in Kentucky and had an outstanding football career there. During the 1979 National Football League draft of college players, the Giants chose Simms with their first pick.

"When you rebuild a team, one of the most important decisions you have to make is who your quarterback will be," said Giants General Manager George Young. The Giants hadn't had a top quarterback or an exciting offense for too many years, and fans were hoping for a change. But very few Giants fans had ever heard of Simms, and they did not expect him to be the answer to the team's problems.

When Simms had some bad games early in his NFL career, the fans at Giants Stadium booed loudly. They thought the team had made a mistake in choosing Simms.

The *hoots and hollers bothered Simms, but not as much as a streak of injuries that he suffered. He separated his shoulder in 1980 and again the next season. He hurt his knee badly in the 1982 preseason and had to sit out the entire year.

In 1983 Bill Parcells became the Giants' head coach. He decided to make Scott Brunner the starting quarterback. Simms watched from the sidelines as Brunner led the team.

Finally, in the sixth game of the season, Parcells sent Simms in to replace Brunner. He quickly moved the team down the field. But then his right thumb got tangled in some tape on an opponent's helmet as he was throwing a pass, and the thumb broke. Another season was lost.

"I never thought about not going on after all the injuries," Simms says. "But no matter what you do or how bad you want something, that doesn't mean it's always going to work out."

Finally his fortunes changed. Simms started every game during the next three seasons, and the Giants made the play-offs in 1985 and 1986. The team reached the *pinnacle of pro football when they defeated the Denver Broncos in the 1987 Super Bowl. Simms was the hero of the victory as he completed 22 of 25 passes for 268 yards, three touchdowns, and no interceptions.

"Phil is one of the hardest workers on our team and one of the hardest-working quarterbacks in the NFL," says Johnny Parker, one of the Giants' assistant coaches. "Because he works so hard on his conditioning, he's able to come back quicker from injuries than other players."

Simms now holds team career records for most passes thrown, most completions, most passing yardage, and lowest interception percentage. And his career is not over yet.

"I still want to accomplish a lot of things," Simms says. "I want to play as long as I can, be successful at this as long as I can be, and stay in a good frame of mind."

"So far, my career has made me happy," he adds. "I think it's met all my expectations as a kid growing up, dreaming and fantasizing about playing sports. It hasn't been too far off from what I dreamed of as a kid."

[注] pitched in (懸命に働き始めた) hoots and hollers (激しいやじ) pinnacle (絶頂)

(1) What does Phil Simms most likely do once he is "knocked down in life"?

1. He stays on the ground and feels sorry for himself.
2. He looks back on his career which has been full of hardships.
3. He jumps up as high as possible.
4. He thinks nothing of it and makes efforts toward returning to normal.

(2) Why doesn't Simms remember any of the bad things in his career?

1. Because his memory is bad.
2. Because he missed parts of several seasons.
3. Because he has a lot of success to erase the bad memories.

4. Because he is not the kind of person who would do something bad to others.
- (3) Why did Simms always feel that he had to work as a child?
1. Because he wanted to be a professional football player.
 2. Because he wanted to be a great help to his parents.
 3. Because he wanted to go on to Morehead State University.
 4. Because he wanted to be a farmer like his father.
- (4) Why did the Giants choose Simms at the 1979 National Football League draft?
1. Because the Giants badly wanted a good quarterback.
 2. Because very few had ever heard of Simms' outstanding career.
 3. Because nobody expected him to be the answer to the team's problem.
 4. Because George Young intended to organize another team.
- (5) What happened to the team just after Parcels sent Simms to replace Brunner?
1. The team won the football championship of the year.
 2. The team temporarily began to improve its performance.
 3. The team did very badly on account of the injury of Simms' right thumb.
 4. The team quickly followed Brunner down the field.
- (6) How can Simms recover from his injuries so quickly?
1. He just thinks it possible to go on after all the injuries.
 2. He is always reminded of his problems early in his NFL career.
 3. He has done his utmost to stay in good condition.
 4. He acts on the advice of Johnny Parker, one of the assistant coaches.
- (7) According to Simms, his career has been _____.
1. very far off from what he dreamed of as a child
 2. brilliant enough for him to stay where he is
 3. too full of expectations to be true
 4. very close to his boyhood dream

7 Britain is not a large island, but it has very different kinds of countryside, and very different kinds of farm. The hills of Scotland, Wales and northern England are often covered with snow in the winter. Only sheepfarming is possible in these areas. In southern Scotland, Northern Ireland and the west of England, the warmer weather and frequent rain are good for growing grass. The cows in these areas produce Britain's milk and most of her butter and cheese. In central, eastern and southern England, more and more land is being used to grow cereal crops, like wheat. Fruit is also produced in the south, especially in Kent, a county southeast of London, known as "the garden of England."

British people have always had deep, romantic feelings about the land. They like the style of old country houses, and try to copy it even in their homes in town. Many people dream of retiring to the country when they are old. City people think that country life is more healthy and natural. They think of small, picture-book farms, with a few cows and pigs, and a farmyard full of ducks and hens. But this picture is no longer correct. Farming in Britain is a big industry these days. Modern ways of farming have brought many changes. The new farmer is more like a businessman, or a factory owner, than the old-fashioned person in the children's storybooks. More and more food is being produced by fewer and

fewer people. In fact, three percent of Britain's working people work on farms, but they produce about seventy percent of Britain's food, and export a lot as well. This is a big improvement. Twenty-five years ago, British farmers produced less than half the country's food.

Everyone agrees that British farmers are very good at producing a lot of food cheaply. But there is a high price to pay. There are fewer and fewer jobs to be found in farming. Machines, not men, now work on the land, and the old farm-workers' cottages stand empty. Hens no longer walk about in the farmyard. They live in long factory buildings and never leave their cages. The nature lovers are unhappy with the farmers too. The poisons they use to kill insects, kill other wild animals as well. The old woods and *marshes, full of wild flowers, butterflies and birds' nests, are disappearing. The farmers' big machines are moving in to plant more and more wheat.

But the city people keep their romantic dream. "Country cottage" styles of home decoration have never been more popular.

[注] marsh (沼地)

(1) According to the story, which one of the following statements is true?

1. Sheepfarming is the most suitable in southern Scotland.
2. It is colder in the hills of Scotland than in Northern Ireland.
3. It doesn't rain much in the west of England.
4. London is known as "the garden of England."

(2) In central, eastern and southern England, _____.

1. daily products are mainly produced
2. it is very suitable to raise cows
3. cereal crops are harvested
4. people like wheat better than fruit

(3) A lot of British people have a dream of when they retire _____.

1. living in the country
2. leading a life full of romance
3. painting pictures of the country life
4. becoming a factory owner

(4) Today the country life has changed and _____.

1. a lot of factory owners have moved to the country
2. a lot of farmers left their land and became businessmen
3. modern ways of farming have been introduced
4. the old-fashioned farmers do not appear in picture books

(5) Judging from the story, _____.

1. only 3% of the British population is now engaged in farming
2. Britain is 100% self-sufficient in food
3. more than 30% of British products are exported
4. more than 50% of all the food was imported in Britain 25 years ago

(6) In modern farming, _____.

1. food can be produced cheaply
2. more and more people are necessary

3. farmers can sell food at high prices
4. a lot of farm workers' cottages have to be built

(7) How are hens raised on modern farms?

1. Hens are playing freely around in farmyards.
2. Fewer and fewer hens are raised on modern farms.
3. Hens are kept in cages all their lives.
4. Old factory workers are taking care of hens.

(8) According to the story, which one of the following statements is false?

1. Not only farmers but also nature lovers are anxious about the conditions of nature.
2. The poisons used to kill insects are very harmful to wild animals.
3. Old woods and marshes are becoming hard to find.
4. It is very popular for city people to decorate their houses in "country cottage" style.

8 Every year more than eleven million tourists visit Britain. In fact, tourism is an important industry, employing thousands of people. Most visitors come in the summer months, when they can expect good weather. In July and August, the street of London are full of the sound of French, Italian, Japanese, Arabic, and German.

Tourists usually spend a few days in London, then go on to some of the other well-known cities. Oxford and Stratford-upon-Avon (birthplace of Shakespeare) are visited most often. But Bath in the west, with its Roman ruins and beautiful eighteenth-century streets, is also very popular. So is York, the oldest city in the north, and Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

The main tourist places are crowded with buses and ice cream sellers. But in the quiet country areas, there are many interesting places that few tourists find. Some, like the old yellow stone villages of the Cotswolds, in central England, have already been "discovered". But there are beautiful villages in other parts of the country too. In the typical English village the cottages crowd round an old church, which is often full of history. And nearby there might be a big, old house, once lived in by the "squire" and his family, now open to the public. There are no bus tours or hotels here. Visitors go to the houses with "Bed and Breakfast" signs. It's more fun—and much cheaper—to stay with a British family.

Perhaps the least visited places in Britain are the old industrial towns. But many people think that nineteenth-century cities, like Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow, show the real Britain. The greatness of the past is still to be seen in their old streets and squares. But their golden age of industrial wealth is over. They have serious difficulties with unemployment and bad housing. Some buildings stand empty, waiting to be pulled down. The cheap, concrete buildings of the 1960s already look old and dirty. But for the adventurous tourist these cities are full of life and color. Local pop groups play in busy pubs. The plays in their theaters are often as good as those in London. International musicians and entertainers perform in their concert halls and opera houses.

The easiest way to see Britain is to join a bus tour and follow the guide. That way, you'll see the tourist face of Britain, but there'll be many other things you won't see at all.

[注] squire (大地主)

(1) Thousands of people _____.

1. visit Britain every year
 2. are engaged in the tourism industry
 3. walk in the streets of London
 4. enjoy good weather in summer
- (2) According to the story, which one of the following statements is false?
1. Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon.
 2. Roman ruins are in the west of Bath.
 3. York is popular among tourists.
 4. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.
- (3) In the quiet country areas, _____.
1. many interesting places are left behind to be found
 2. tourists have "discovered" all of the beautiful villages
 3. there are many tourists and ice cream sellers
 4. there are old churches surrounded by villages
- (4) In a typical English village, _____.
1. cottages are crowded with tourists
 2. a lot of bus tours come to see the sights
 3. visitors can stay at nearby hotels
 4. tourists may stay with local families
- (5) What is "Bed and Breakfast"?
1. It is a well-known old church now open to the public.
 2. It is the signature of a famous squire.
 3. It is a kind of guest house.
 4. It is a traditional English custom of eating breakfast in bed.
- (6) Where are the tourists most unlikely to go?
1. Big cities like London and Oxford.
 2. Some historic scenes in Bath.
 3. Quiet country villages in Cotswolds.
 4. The old industrial towns such as Manchester and Liverpool.
- (7) The old industrial towns can be said to reflect one of the recent problems of Britain in that _____.
1. the people have difficulties with unemployment and bad housing
 2. the buildings are old enough to have some historic value
 3. these cities are full of life and color
 4. the greatness of the past can be seen in these cities
- (8) According to the story, which one of the following statements is true?
1. British people are happy because some of the pop groups became popular.
 2. British people believe that the golden age of their country will come soon.
 3. Traveling on a bus tour with a guide cannot cover all of the aspects of Britain.
 4. The faces of the British people will show how satisfied they are to meet tourists from all over the world.

9 Movies are the most popular form of entertainment for millions of Americans. They go to the movies to escape from their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own. They may choose to see a particular film because they like the actor or because they've heard the film has a good story. But the main reason people go to the movies is to escape. Sitting in a dark theater and watching the images on the screen, they enter another world that is very real to them. They become involved in the lives of the characters in the movie, and for two hours, they forget all about their own problems. They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic and beautiful than in real life.

The biggest "dream factories" are in Hollywood, the capital of the film industry. Each year, Hollywood studios make hundreds of movies that are shown all over the world. People everywhere have seen the films of Charlie Chaplin, Humphrey Bogart, Marilyn Monroe and more recently, Clint Eastwood and Sylvester Stallone. American movies are popular because they tell interesting stories and are well-made. They provide the public with heroes who do things the average person would like to do but often can't. People have to cope with many problems and frustrations in real life, so they get a lift when they see the "good guys" win in the movies.

Hollywood producers are usually not as successful as the heroes in their movies. It's hard for them to tell what the movie-going public will want to see a year from now. In fact, seven times out of ten, producers are unsuccessful and their movies lose money. Since the average Hollywood movie costs \$12 million to make, a picture that fails can be a disaster for the producer. Making movies is obviously a very expensive and risky business. But it's also an exciting and glamorous business, and there's always the chance of producing a blockbuster like *Star Wars*.

Hollywood produces many different kinds of films, including comedies, mysteries, musicals, love stories, and horror films. As different as these films may be, they generally have one thing in common—conflict. The main character, or *protagonist, wants something very much and will do anything to get it. The *antagonist tries to stop the protagonist from achieving his goal. This opposition creates conflict, and conflict is the heart of drama. And we may learn something valuable by seeing the protagonist trying to fight for his goal. Good movies not only entertain us, but they also help us understand a little more about life.

[注] protagonist (主役、主人公) antagonist (敵役、敵対者)

(1) What is the main reason people go to the movies?

1. To sit in a dark theater.
2. To choose a particular film.
3. To sleep and dream about another world.
4. To escape from their normal everyday life.

(2) By watching movies, people will be able to _____

1. entertain actors.
2. become beautiful.
3. forget their own problems.
4. work in a dream factory.

(3) Why are movie heroes necessary for us?

1. Because they introduce us to a capital.

2. Because they solve our problems for us.
 3. Because we become encouraged when we see them win.
 4. Because we share many problems with them in real life.
- (4) According to the story, which one of the following statements is false?
1. Hollywood is the capital of the film industry.
 2. Hundreds of movies are produced in Hollywood every year.
 3. American movies are popular and they are shown all over the world.
 4. People with many troubles in their lives become frustrated when they see Hollywood movies.
- (5) Judging from the story, _____
1. the average Hollywood movie is three hours long.
 2. only thirty percent of Hollywood movies are successful.
 3. it costs twenty million dollars to make an average Hollywood movie.
 4. the movie-going public is expecting a new movie for more than a year.
- (6) Making movies is a risky business because _____
1. you cannot tell whether a movie will attract many people or not.
 2. you have to rent a very expensive picture for making a movie.
 3. it is very dangerous to produce an action movie.
 4. it is obviously impossible to make a glamorous movie.
- (7) What do you guess is the meaning of the underlined word "blockbuster"?
1. A great hit.
 2. An adventure story.
 3. A space science fiction.
 4. An exciting business.
- (8) According to the story, which one of the following statements is true?
1. Hollywood produces various kinds of films and they share nothing.
 2. To entertain us and tell us something valuable about life are the essence of a good movie.
 3. The heartwarming drama can be made easily by describing the antagonist trying to achieve his goal.
 4. We tend to be interested in the idea that the protagonist and the antagonist will cooperate with each other for their goals.

10 Hello, my name is Tom Anderson. I am eighteen years old and have been living in Japan as an exchange student. My host family is the Yamamotos. This is a letter I wrote home to my parents in Ohio, USA.

Dear Mom and Dad,

I've been here for almost a year now, and I miss you and our home life very much. Mom, I'll never complain about your cooking again! It is healthy—and can be delicious—but a constant diet of Japanese food has been difficult adjustment for me. I used to complain about the school cafeteria's meat, potatoes, and vegetables back in America, but I'd prefer them to a bento with rice, fish and Japanese pickles in it.

School has been tougher than I thought it would be, especially the Japanese language. My listening comprehension is improving, I think. Sometimes I have to rely more on non-verbal means to communicate with my classmates here in Japan. But the written part has worried me. Will I ever be able to master it? Hiragana is hard, katakana is harder, and kanji is the hardest. Even though I attend a public school, the wearing of uniform is a must; in our hometown in America, only private school students are required to wear them, you know. And school on Saturday! That's a rare experience for my friends back home in the U.S., but here it's common.

I went on a summer vacation. It was a shock for me to discover that I have fifty fewer days of vacation in Japan than I would have in America. Japanese students in general have only forty days of summer vacation.

*At my school, we had what we call a cultural festival. Different groups each had the opportunity to make their own displays and organize events. A stage play was presented by the senior class. At first the scenes seemed familiar, but I couldn't identify the name of the play. Then one of the characters said, "To be or not to be." Even my limited knowledge of Japanese led me to place the production in the Shakespearian world. It was Hamlet, and a lot of fun watching my Japanese *peers act in a famous British play. I myself joined a folk song group and played some Japanese songs on the guitar. There was a booth selling dishes from around the world: some spicy, some sweet—many different seasonings, but all delicious.*

As the season turned colder, I was looking forward to Christmas, but I was disappointed. I could picture you all in America decorating the Christmas tree and the house, exchanging lots of presents, and gathering together for a special dinner. At the Yamamoto house, there was nothing more than a Christmas cake and one present for each child from the parents, along with the singing of "Silent Night." I have to admit that it made me feel a little longing for home, because I didn't have any Christmas spirit.

Dad, I think you'll find that I've changed when I get home. This home stay experience has opened my eyes. I used to be very concerned with my own personal lifestyle, but the past year in Japan has shown me that harmony within a group is also important. Still, individual relationships are important in both of our cultures, and just like at home, I made friends with kids who share my interests, such as computer graphics and playing music.

I can't wait to see you again

*Love,
Your son, Tom*

[注] peer (仲間, 同僚)

(1) How long has Tom been in Japan?

1. Half a year.
2. Exactly a year.

3. More than a year.
 4. Less than a year.
- (2) What does Tom like best?
1. The food which Tom's mother cooks.
 2. The Japanese food which the host mother makes.
 3. The meals which restaurants in the U.S. serve.
 4. The Japanese traditional lunch called "bento."
- (3) Which one of the following statements is true according to Tom's letter?
1. Tom communicates with others by gestures and facial expressions as well as with words.
 2. Public school students are supposed to wear uniforms in the U.S.
 3. As in Japan, there is no school on Saturday in the U.S.
 4. Students in the U.S. rarely experience such hard school regulations.
- (4) How many days do most American students have for summer vacation according to Tom?
1. 40 days.
 2. 50 days.
 3. 80 days.
 4. 90 days.
- (5) What was Tom's part in the cultural festival?
1. Organizer.
 2. Actor.
 3. Musician.
 4. Cook.
- (6) What did the Yamamotos not have at Christmas time?
1. Christmas presents.
 2. A Christmas cake.
 3. A Christmas tree.
 4. Christmas music.
- (7) What did Tom learn during the home stay in Japan?
1. The importance of personal life.
 2. The importance of harmony within a group.
 3. The importance of individual interests.
 4. The importance of longing for home.
- (8) Which one of the following statements about Tom is correct?
1. Tom likes meat better than vegetables.
 2. Tom is better at writing Japanese than at listening to it.
 3. Tom is less likely to be happy with Christmas in Japan than in the U.S.
 4. Tom likes playing the guitar better than operating a computer.

What do you know about South America? That it is the fourth largest continent in the world; that its biggest river carries more water than any other? Or that the largest of the twelve independent countries covers almost half of the land area? You might be more interested if you knew that part of South America might tell us the future of our planet.

The history of this Latin American region includes the empire of the Incas, a people who ruled parts of Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina from about 1438. The empire owed its success to a highly developed political and social system that made efficient use of labor and resources. Inca society was divided into four distinct classes: the ruling class, the *nobility, the common people, and the slaves. Some roads and bridges constructed by the Incas still exist today. The Inca empire was conquered around 1532 by the Spaniards.

Compared to the United States, South America is twice as big with about same population, so it is less densely populated. About half of South America is wilderness land, and most of the major cities are near the coasts. With the exception of Ecuador and Chile, all of the countries in South America are *contiguous with Brazil. Brazil, the largest country, is the home of the Amazon, the second longest river in the world next to the Nile. The South American continent, although it has few large lakes, boasts the world's highest large lake, Titicaca, more than 3,800 meters high in the Andes Mountains.

Most countries in the continent began to fight against colonial rule the 19th century, but some did not gain their independence until as late as the 1960s and 1970s. The ruling powers from Europe included the Spanish, the Portuguese, the British, the Dutch, and the French. Their influence can be seen today most strongly in the continuing use of the languages from Spain and Portugal.

South America is partly covered with one of the world's great rain forests. Unfortunately, the modern demand for trees and wood products has caused extensive cutting and burning there, resulting in the loss of oxygen-making plants and an increase in the *carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere, which is the cause of the green-house effect. It is not too much to say that destruction of sensitive rain forests could threaten our lives and lead to the end of our civilization. Let us not be like the Incas who once enjoyed great prosperity but then disappeared from the world. Let's understand and protect the forests, rivers and continents of our planet.

[注] nobility (貴族[階級]) contiguous (隣接した) carbon dioxide(二酸化炭素)

(1) Which one of the following statements is false?

1. There are three other continents which are larger than South America.
2. The Amazon, the longest river in the world, carries more water than any other.
3. Brazil covers almost half of the land area in South America.
4. There are twelve independent countries in South America.

(2) The empire of the Incas _____

1. once covered all of South America.
2. went deeply in debt to succeed.
3. prospered because of good political and social systems.
4. was very democratic and had no slavery system.

(3) Which one of the following statements is true?

1. The Incas had four social classes.
2. The ruins of Incas cannot be seen today.

3. The Inca empire lasted for more than 300 years.
 4. The people from Spain conquered the Inca empire in the 15th century.
- (4) South America _____
1. cannot be compared to the U.S. in size.
 2. is about the same size as the U.S.
 3. has the same population density as the U.S.
 4. is about half as densely populated as the U.S.
- (5) Brazil _____
1. is the largest country in South America except Ecuador and Chile.
 2. is not contiguous with all the countries in South America.
 3. was once a part of the Inca empire.
 4. is wilderness land.
- (6) In South America, _____
1. there are a few countries which have not gained their independence.
 2. most countries fought for their colonial rule.
 3. Spanish and Portuguese are spoken because of the influence of colonial rule.
 4. the use of European languages is regarded as a status symbol.
- (7) What is the cause of the decrease in the rain forests?
1. The need for trees and wood products.
 2. The loss of oxygen-making plants.
 3. The high level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
 4. The green-house effect and acid rain.
- (8) In order to survive, we must _____
1. be sensitive to ancient civilizations.
 2. not say too much about the destruction of the rain forests.
 3. not be like the Incas who were conquered by the Spaniards.
 4. preserve the natural environment of our planet.

12 One sunny summer day, Kentaro was at home busily working with his computer. His friend Chris came to visit.

"What are you doing?" Chris asked as he entered the room.

Playing shogi. I just finished installing a new shogi program in my computer," Kentaro replied.

"What's shogi?" Chris wanted to know.

Kentaro explained that shogi is a board game that is popular in Japan. Two players move their own pieces across the board and try to capture their opponent's king. Kentaro continued: "Do you want to play?"

"I don't know how," Chris said.

"You play chess, don't you?" Kentaro asked.

"I sure do," Chris responded with a smile.

"Chess and shogi are very similar in some ways," Kentaro told his friend.

He said that both games have their common origin in India. Thousands of years ago, the idea for this board game traveled to the Middle East and Europe, where the pieces took the shapes of horses, castles, and kings, and became chess. Shogi also has horses; hisha, which is like a castle; and kings, and these pieces have similar patterns of movement in both games. Both chess and shogi require imagination and the ability to think of many moves before playing them. The moves in chess and shogi have often been compared with those made by two opposing generals on a battlefield. Both games resemble wars of the past, in that they consist of attack and defense, and have the same object: capturing the king.

"Well, which one is the queen?" Chris asked, looking at the computer screen.

"That's something different. Shogi has no queen," Kentaro explained.

"And this board is nine squares across and nine squares long. A chess board is eight by eight," Chris said while pointing at the screen.

"That's one other big difference between these two games," Kentaro said. He went on to explain that in chess, when a piece is captured by an opponent, it is lost from the game. In shogi, a captured piece can be returned to the game, to be used by the player who captured it.

"I'm just learning how to read Japanese characters, so trying to distinguish these pieces is difficult," Chris complained.

"That's a little tough," Kentaro agreed. "In chess the difference is black and white."

"Literally black and white. You can tell which side a piece is on by its color. You can tell one piece from another by its shape," Chris said.

"I guess you have to know a little Japanese before you can play shogi. Shogi has been becoming popular little by little in the world, but more Japanese play chess than foreigners play shogi," Kentaro said.

"Have you beaten your computer in a game of shogi, yet?" Chris asked.

"Not yet!" Kentaro said, as he clicked the computer's mouse. "Computers have more speed and power than the human brain for this kind of task."

"But," Chris said, "the world chess champion, a Russian man, beat the world's most powerful computer in a series of chess games."

"That gives us hope!" Kentaro said. "I hope I can learn a lot of tricks through this program."

"I hope you two boys won't stay inside the house on a beautiful day like today," Kentaro's mother said, passing by the room. "Kentaro, why don't you invite Chris to play in our backyard?"

After a while, when Kentaro's mother went to hang out the washing to dry, she found them playing shogi under the shade of a tree.

(1) Kentaro asked his friend, Chris, _____.

1. what he was doing
2. if he wanted to play shogi
3. to tell him how to play chess
4. the way to operate the computer

(2) Which one of the following sentences is true?

1. Kentaro had just prepared to play shogi with the computer.
2. Chris had never played chess but knew that it was very popular in Japan.
3. Kentaro had never played chess and didn't know what it was.

4. Chris was sure to capture Kentaro's king.

(3) It was explained that _____.

1. chess and shogi were originally born in the Middle East
2. the pieces of chess took their shapes in India
3. shogi is similar to chess in the movements of pieces
4. both chess and shogi are imaginary games

(4) Why do chess and shogi resemble wars?

1. Because these games and wars have their own boards for battles.
2. Because the players of these games have been generals in wars.
3. Because these games and wars need the knowledge of a computer.
4. Because in chess, shogi, and wars, you have the aspects of attack and defense.

(5) What is the difference between chess and shogi?

1. In chess there is no piece called the queen, and shogi has no horse.
2. A shogi board has eighty-one squares, while a chess board has sixty-four.
3. A shogi piece has no letter or character on it, but the size is different.
4. In chess you can use a piece which you have captured.

(6) What is Chris worried about?

1. He is worried about the difficulty in distinguishing the shogi pieces.
2. He is worried about the differences in movements of the shogi piece and chess.
3. He is afraid of being beaten in a shogi game.
4. He is afraid of the computer, because he does not know how to operate it.

(7) Which one of the following sentences is false?

1. Kentaro has never beaten his computer in a shogi game.
2. In chess it is easy to tell which side the pieces belong to by their shapes.
3. The number of foreigners who play shogi is less than that of Japanese who play chess.
4. The world's most powerful computer was beaten by a world chess champion.

(8) What was the intention of Kentaro's mother?

1. She wanted the boys to become better at shogi using a computer.
2. She wanted Kentaro to teach Chris how to play shogi.
3. She wanted the boys to help her do the washing.
4. She wanted the boys to play outside on such a fine day.

解答

1	(1) 1	(2) 4	(3) 1	(4) 2	(5) 3	(6) 1	(7) 2		
2	(1) 2	(2) 4	(3) 4	(4) 2	(5) 1	(6) 3	(7) 1	(8) 2	
3	(1) 2	(2) 4	(3) 1	(4) 3	(5) 2	(6) 3	(7) 3	(8) 2	(9) 4
4	(1) 3	(2) 4	(3) 2	(4) 1	(5) 2	(6) 4	(7) 1		
5	(1) 3	(2) 1	(3) 3	(4) 2	(5) 3	(6) 4	(7) 4		
6	(1) 4	(2) 3	(3) 2	(4) 1	(5) 2	(6) 3	(7) 4		
7	(1) 2	(2) 3	(3) 1	(4) 3	(5) 4	(6) 1	(7) 3	(8) 1	
8	(1) 2	(2) 2	(3) 1	(4) 4	(5) 3	(6) 4	(7) 1	(8) 3	
9	(1) 4	(2) 3	(3) 3	(4) 4	(5) 2	(6) 1	(7) 1	(8) 2	
10	(1) 4	(2) 1	(3) 1	(4) 4	(5) 3	(6) 3	(7) 2	(8) 3	
11	(1) 2	(2) 3	(3) 1	(4) 4	(5) 2	(6) 3	(7) 1	(8) 4	
12	(1) 2	(2) 1	(3) 3	(4) 4	(5) 2	(6) 1	(7) 2	(8) 4	